

Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

51, Fidel Castro Shows a New Style

By Jon Nordheimer

YT.—It looked in "Jaws." Hum- s, mostly skinny in the surf, each in a frenzy of and shrieks, ray out of the he hot sand and 1 figure in mili- nd cap standing ner man.

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16 (UPI).—A e Costa del Sol id other regions of thousands of 7 employees re- onflict might be

osta del Sol re- ist industry em- s at work today, n Lloret de Mar, t in the north- ara, also ended rthwestern Cas- d in Asturias, d to resume nego- nds for a raise (\$96) a month.



President Fidel Castro

His beard is full and streaked with gray, yet he looks much younger than 51. Although beards are not in vogue in Cuba today, he said that he will not shave his off until it turns completely white.

He shook hands with each member of the mission, gently, sometimes diverting his eyes in a shy manner, making small jokes with the journalists whose news- papers or television networks he recognized.

Previous conceptions one held

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (UPI).—In a response to President Carter's bid for warmer U.S.-Soviet relations, President Leonid Brezhnev said today he "will willingly look for mutually acceptable solutions" to problems.

Mr. Brezhnev's remarks during a dinner for visiting Yugo- slav President Tito were the first from the Soviet leader about Mr. Carter's July 21 speech in Charleston, S.C.

"We are all familiar with the latest statements by President Carter," Mr. Brezhnev said.

"He speaks in particular about the U.S. desirability of developing Soviet-U.S. relations in the interests of strengthening universal peace. Compared with the previous moves by the U.S. administration, these statements sound positive.

Language, Deeds

"Well, if there is a wish to translate them into the language of practical deeds, we will willingly look for mutually acceptable solutions."

In his speech, Mr. Carter said he believes the people of both countries "have a yearning for peace."

"It is up to all of us to help make that unspoken passion into something more than a dream," Mr. Carter said. "And that responsibility falls most heavily on those, like President Brezhnev and myself, who hold the power of war in their hands."

Regarding U.S.-Soviet relations—particularly the stalled talks on strategic arms limitations—Mr. Carter said if the Soviet Union has a "misconception of our motives, we will redouble our efforts to make them clear."

In apparent reply, Mr. Brezhnev said, "I would like to stress one thing: If a good initiative appears anywhere, we are always ready to respond to it."

The Soviet press has been highly critical of Mr. Carter's human rights campaign in addition to what it views as an attempt by the United States to step up the arms race.

Mr. Brezhnev criticized what he said was "hostile propaganda" against socialist countries, calling it "a smoke screen for another round of the arms race."

"This connection has become particularly obvious after the United States adopted a decision to develop the production of Cruise missiles and to allocate funds for the neutron bomb."

Mr. Brezhnev said, however, that "seeing the negative features in the development of international relations, we do not hold at all that they alone determine the situation in the world."

He said "the successful and versatile development of peaceful cooperation among dozens of states with different social systems takes place all the time."

Tito Praised

The Soviet leader also praised the independent-minded Marshal Tito and Yugoslav-Soviet relations, but noted that "in the practice of our relations sometimes these or those problems arise."

But he said there was no problem that could not be solved on a "reasonable comradely basis."

In a gesture of respect, Mr. Brezhnev broke off his annual vacation on the Black Sea and returned to Moscow to greet Marshal Tito at the airport.

Other East European Communist leaders have had to go to the Crimea to see Mr. Brezhnev.

Marshal Tito arrived this afternoon to begin an eight-day official visit. He will travel on to North Korea and China.

A 50-car motorcade carried him through central Moscow to the Kremlin, where he will stay.

Speaks During Kremlin Dinner for Tito Brezhnev Replies to Carter: 'Statements Sound Positive'

Thousands of cheering Mus- covites gathered 10-deep in places to welcome him.

Western diplomatic sources said Marshal Tito was likely to pursue his goal of a Kremlin guarantee to keep out of Yugo- slav affairs after his death.

In their last meeting in November, last year, Marshal Tito rejected requests from Mr. Brezhnev for closer ties, includ- ing naval facilities, and increased economic cooperation.

Marshal Tito has jealously guarded Yugoslavia's indepen-

dence from the Kremlin ever since his break with Stalin in 1948. In recent months he has pointedly sided with the Com- munist parties of Western Euro- pe in their ideological strug- gle with Moscow over their desire for more independence.



Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev welcoming President Tito of Yugoslavia yesterday.

Search for Nazi Called Off

Escape Delays Bonn-Rome Summit

By Michael Getler

BONN, Aug. 16 (WP).—The extraordinary escape yesterday of a cancer-ridden Nazi war criminal from a Rome prison hospital to West Germany has caused the postponement of summit talks between West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti.

In addition, the episode has created a serious legal and emotional tangle for both governments which could produce a potentially ugly strain on relations that otherwise have been quite good.

Facing a mixture of humiliation and anger at home over the escape of 70-year-old Herbert Kappler, former Rome Gestapo chief, Mr. Andreotti's office said today that it wanted "to prevent the visit of Chancellor Schmidt at a time when public opinion was deeply disturbed by the escape and could give rise to demonstrations which might unjustifiably be interpreted as a split in the solid friendship between the Italian and German people."

The Schmidt-Andreotti talks on economic and political affairs were to be held in Verona, Italy, on Friday. They have been put off until an unspecified time this fall by mutual agreement, but at the request of the Italians, government spokesmen here and in Rome said today.

It was announced late today that police had called off the search for Kappler and his wife, and senior officials said privately that the couple's whereabouts was known.

Officials indicated privately that Kappler would not be arrested because he was in such

bad health that he could not travel and because the Constitution assured that he would not be extradited.

The decision not to arrest him was a state rather than federal matter, officials said, and if there were to be any legal proceedings against Kappler, also judged to be highly unlikely, that would be a court decision rather than an executive decision.

Senior officials said Kappler undoubtedly would get his wish to stay in West Germany.

In Rome, officials said the government soon would formally ask the West Germans to extradite

Kappler. It is the virtual certainty that West Germany will officially refuse such a request that is apt to touch off demon- strations in Italy which, in turn, could produce the ill feelings that both countries would like to avoid.

Last year, Kappler had been granted provisional freedom by a military tribunal in Rome, but the decision caused such wide- spread protests by private citizens, Jewish groups, World War II partisan organizations and leftists that the decision was overturned.

Kappler had been serving a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Russia Accuses Ally Somalia Of Armed Ethiopian Incursion

MOSCOW, Aug. 16 (AP).—The Soviet Union today accused its ally Somalia of "armed intervention" in Ethiopian internal affairs, and said Somalia was acting as the pawn of imperial- ists.

An article in the government newspaper Izvestia said even "the plausible excuse of implementing the principle of self-determina- tion" does not justify Somalia's action.

It said that hostilities are taking place in Ethiopian ter- ritory and that it is Ethiopia and no other country that is the victim of armed invasion," Izvestia said.

"Armed intervention is in cry- ing contradiction with the prin- ciples of the UN Charter and the charter of the OAU [Organiza- tion of African Unity]," it said. "To justify such a violation by a desire to implement the prin- ciple of self-determination is to mislead the broad African public."

The Soviet Union recently has been courting the new Ethiopian military leadership, which expelled U.S. personnel from the coun- try in April. The Kremlin sup- plies arms to both Somalia and Ethiopia.

2 MIGs Reported Downed

ADDIS ABABA, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Ethiopia said today that a mi- nute unit shot down two Soviet- ized MIG-17 fighters and Ethiopian planes destroyed numerous tanks and military vehicles carrying troops in the latest reported fighting in the Ogaden desert conflict.

The government also denounced as "provocative" a claim by Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre this week that Ethio- pia was planning an invasion.

A government communique said the latest action took place last weekend near the border with the new republic of Djibouti and along the Somali-Ethiopian bor- der.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Elvis Presley, 42, Is Dead

MEMPHIS, Aug. 16 (AP).—Elvis Presley, 42, the Missis- sippi boy whose country-rock guitar and gyrating hips launched a new style in pop- ular music, died today, Baptist Hospital officials said.

Mr. Presley was taken from his Graceland Mansion to the emergency room this after- noon, suffering from what hospital officials said was "acute respiratory distress."

An official statement from the hospital, where Mr. Pres- ley had been a frequent pa- tient during the past two years, said that his manager, Joe Esposito, found the star unconscious. The statement said Mr. Esposito could not detect breathing or a heart- beat, and began emergency resuscitation efforts, which were continued by emergency services and at the hospital.

Efforts to resuscitate the

singer were stopped an hour after he was found.

Dr. George Nichopoulos, Mr. Presley's doctor, said that "a heart attack was a possible cause of death."

A full obituary will appear in tomorrow's editions.



10

\$7-Million Fraud Laid to Mrs. Gandhi's Aides

NEW DELHI, Aug. 16 (AP).—Indian investigators today ac- cused three of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's closest political aides of siphoning about \$7 million from the funds of her Congress party.

The investigators alleged that the money was diverted from Congress party bank accounts to an intricate network of bogus companies controlled by the three aides.

The accusations arose as Mrs. Gandhi appeared to be preparing a possible political comeback. She has been making more public ap- pearances and criticizing the new government.

The allegations were set forth in a report by the Central Bu- reau of Investigation concerning the arrest of the aides and seven others yesterday in a series of police raids in New Delhi and Patna, capital of Bihar state.

No formal charges were made. The report will be the basis for a charge sheet now being drafted against the 10 arrested in the case.

The report was submitted to- day to Delhi Magistrate Moham- med Shauhin during arraignment proceedings against six of the defendants. Two other defen- dants have been granted bail in the case. Two others were ar- raigned in Lucknow, capital of northern Uttar Pradesh state.

The arrests and the allegations are the first results of at least three probes launched by the new government into the political and financial dealings of Mrs. Gandhi's family, her government and many of her closest as- sociates.

Those arrested included R.K. Dhawan, Mrs. Gandhi's private secretary, Congress party deputy Yashpal Kapoor, a confidant of

Mrs. Gandhi's family, and P.C. Sethi, minister for chemicals and fertilizers in Mrs. Gandhi's cabi- net.

The Delhi magistrate ordered five of the defendants to be kept in ordinary custody while Mr. Kapoor is to be held for further investigation. All six applied for bail in the case and the judge took their requests under con- sideration.

Mr. Kapoor's bail application also contained the charge that the party financial dealings referred to were an internal matter of the Congress party and should not have been the subject for an in- vestigation.

The report sets forth allegations of extortion, influence peddling, bribery, misappropriation of funds, illegal business practices, and tax evasion by individuals and by the Congress party itself.

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Belgrade Tightens Fashion Line on Jeans — U.S. Emblem Is Too Much

By Malcolm W. Browne

BELGRADE, Aug. 16 (NYT).—Kommunist, the official organ of the Yugoslav Communist party, has denounced state en- terprises in this country for following the fashion of putting likenesses of the U.S. flag on domestically made blue jeans.

The weekly magazine, which ordinarily devotes itself to weighty dialectics and ideological matters, today cast a jaun- diced eye over "the streets of our cities and sands of our beaches," and found the attire worn by Yugoslavs wanting.

It was bad enough that huge quantities of foreign-made sum- mer wear decorated with foreign flags, emblems and even mili- tary insignia come into Yugo- slavia, Kommunist said. Far

worse is it that such things should be made and sold locally by Communist enterprises.

During the past year, Yugo- slavia, among all other East European countries, has in- tensified efforts to stem the flow of contraband Western-made blue jeans and other clothing, which sell for enor- mous prices on local black mar- kets.

In Yugoslavia, one major blue-jeans-smuggling ring was broken earlier this year by the discovery of a hidden wire traversing the Yugoslav-Italian frontier, over which pulleys were carrying large consign- ments of contraband jeans.

Hungary, among other coun- tries, sought to combat the smuggling by making more and better jeans at home. To do

'Poor old Marx,' a Yugoslav shrugged, 'neither he nor his followers ever caught on to the laws of supply and demand.'

so, Budapest contracted with the San Francisco firm of Levi Strauss to buy denim for the Hungarian jeans.

But beyond normal textile business considerations, East European countries have repeat- edly expressed alarm about the supposed ideological aspects of Western clothing styles, particu- larly American, that increas- ingly penetrate the East.

That the contamination has affected even local industry was the main complaint of the lat- est Kommunist article.

Kommunist cited one Yugoslav enterprise for "making chil-

dren's shirts decorated with little flags with red and white horizontal stripes and a blue square in the upper left-hand corner with white circles."

The party weekly similarly criticized the Jugoplastika stores in the Macedonian capital of Skopje for selling bathing suits with U.S. flags, and the Robna Kupa store monopoly depart- ment store chain in Belgrade for similar offenses.

The guilty Yugoslav suppliers of such tainted clothing, Kom- munist said, include "the renowned clothing firms, such as Beka, Zelenogora, Kombinat Trikotaze

Beograd, Cakovec, Almbra, Ra- dovica and many others."

Kommunist sourly commented: "It is obvious that someone's deliberate attempts to promote this extremely politically tinted fashion fad are continuing. The argument that what is produced is what is demanded on the market is quite transparent in this case."

"Why should this not be hal- led through socio-political [Com- munist] organizations with an explanation of the real reason such styles were initiated and com- menced?"

Since Kommunist speaks for the highest level of Communist authority in this country, such an ominous warning can scarce- ly be ignored by clothing manu- facturers and dealers here.

'Too bad for them,' a Yugo- slav shrugged. "It will just mean ever more black-market clothing."

'Poor old Marx,' he conclud- ed. "Neither he nor his follow- ers ever caught on to the laws of supply and demand."

'Forged' Jeans Seized

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 16 (Reu- ters).—Police have seized 22,000 pairs of "forged" jeans copied from a leading brand which were apparently destined for ex- port to Eastern Europe.

Police said the jeans labeled Levi Strauss were found in a customs warehouse after a tip from Swiss police.

Investigators said they came from a factory in Taiwan now closed.

At Rally of Rightists

58 British Policemen Injured In New Clash With Leftists

BIRMINGHAM, England, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Fighting between leftists and police last night injured 58 policemen in some of the worst political violence ever seen in Birmingham, police said today.

The leftists attacked with rocks and bottles when police blocked their attempt to break up an election meeting of an extreme rightist group, the National Front.

Police said 10 persons were arrested. Demonstrators smashed windows of 23 shops and looted them, they said. It was the second incident of extremist violence in Britain in three days.

On Saturday, London police clashed with leftists who disrupted

a National Front racist march in the southeastern borough of Lewisham to protest nonwhite immigration.

Last night's meeting was in connection with a re-election on Thursday in Birmingham's Ladywood District to choose a new member of Parliament.

As at Lewisham, the leftists turned on the police as they prevented them from rushing the school building where the election rally was being held.

Shouting, "Kill the pigs," the mob, led by a youth in a red shirt and carrying a red flag, hurled themselves at the police line.

Residents boarded up their windows after a Socialist Workers party spokesman warned, "Our aim is to stop the National Front from holding this public meeting."

Riot Shields Used

Policemen, some with bloody faces from the missiles, fought off the attack. Then the plastic riot shields first used by police in Lewisham were issued.

A number of National Front members arriving late were set on by the mob, and one man was thrown to the ground shouting and screaming as he was kicked and punched.

After the rally had ended, the demonstrators were marching around the area and outside of a local police station where some of those detained were held. Police drove them off with a baton charge.



A demonstrator is subdued by policeman at protest of a National Front rally Monday in Birmingham, England.

British Airways Threatens Strike

LONDON, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—British Airways today voted to strike on Friday unless the state-owned airline reinstates a dismissed union official.

The official, Jack Galsky, who lost a recent pay dispute, lost his job after criticizing the airline's safety standards.

The strike could paralyze British Airways services and cause problems to London airports where air traffic control assistants today decided to reempose a ban on computer work after midnight.

News Analysis

Street Riot Puts U.K. Into Conflict Between Rights, Order

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Britain's worst street riot in years has left this country with a familiar and agonizing problem in civil liberties: how to reconcile the rights of free speech and free assembly with the duty to protect public order.

Prime Minister James Callaghan and his key advisers are wrestling with the conundrum on 10 Downing Street this week. If Mr. Callaghan fails to come up with an instant answer, he can hardly be blamed.

In Saturday's ugly clash in the southeast London working-class area of Lewisham, about 4,000 extreme leftists from the Socialist Workers party tried to halt—with knives, bottles, bricks and ammunition—a march of 600 National Front rightists. This racist outfit, with its single issue the goal of driving all colored immigrants from Britain, had as usual chosen to stage its march in a section of town where thousands of West Indian blacks live.

Scotland Yard's new police commissioner, David McNee, refused to heed the pleas to stop the affair. Instead, he turned out 4,000 police to protect the National Front marchers. The policemen were overwhelmed, and 58 were

injured. Fifty-four civilians also were hurt. There were 202 arrests, almost exclusively among the leftists.

Front Is Delighted

The National Front, of course, is delighted with the outcome and the publicity. And it got more of the same yesterday in Birmingham, where a supposedly "safe" Labor seat will be fought over on Thursday.

Rising unemployment and spiraling prices have driven a growing number of working-class voters to desert the Labor party, and the racist National Front, with its black scapegoats for British problems, is drawing the disaffected. There could be enough to throw the Tories.

This is still an essentially tolerant, genial and nonviolent nation. But as in any industrial country, there are fringes spilling for violence. The fringes, moreover, grow during hard times, and hard times have not ended here yet.

In the Lewisham area, with its wretched housing, rubble-strewn vacant lots and air of despair, unemployment is estimated at twice the national average. This is fertile soil for the front.

Merlyn Rees, Mr. Callaghan's home secretary, observed that the march was legal, that to stop

assemblies of this kind would take the country down the road toward suppression of rights. Paraphrasing Voltaire, Mr. Rees argued that extending civil rights to the most despised is a genuine test of a free country.

Mr. Rees feels so strongly about these matters that when he was minister for Ulster he ended the hated system of jailing IRA suspects indefinitely without charge or trial.

But William Whitelaw, Mr. Rees' Tory predecessor in Belfast and now deputy leader to Margaret Thatcher, gently suggested that Mr. Rees re-examine his Northern Ireland experience. British security forces there do indeed let both rival Roman Catholics and Protestants march more or less when they like, and they like to frequently. However, the security chiefs never let Catholics march in a Protestant neighborhood or vice versa. Moreover, when the two demonstrate on the same day, they are kept far apart.

So last Wednesday when the IRA wanted to protest Queen Elizabeth's visit, the marchers were allowed to parade in the Catholic ghetto but blocked from entering the center of Belfast. This ended in youths throwing stones at soldiers who replied with plastic bullets—a ritual affair that led to only a few scratches.

The front is going to march again, but no civil libertarian principle would be violated by keeping its provocative slogans and chants away from neighborhoods heavily populated with colored immigrants. Let them march. Mr. Whitelaw apparently suggests, down central but unpopulated streets, like Whitehall toward Parliament.

At the same time, the "leftist extremists" promise to "retail" the front. They too, Mr. Whitelaw indicates, can make their point at some other place, separated from their rightist foes. The police here have the authority to pick the march route for demonstrators; they can even postpone a

planned parade for three months. Home Secretary McNee's cocky refusal to use his discretion has cost this community dearly.

Whether Mr. Whitelaw's common sense will now be heeded is a question. If it is not, the new and nasty tone in British politics could become a national tragedy.

Soviet Union Hits Somalia

(Continued from Page 1)

der in the same region where government forces claimed to have killed nearly 600 Somalis last week.

An Ethiopian missile unit shot down the two MIG-17 fighters near the town of Arsha and U.S.-built Ethiopian planes then destroyed "numerous tanks, military vehicles and combat troops" in another action along the border with Somalia, the government said.

The military command said 16 MIG-17s and MIG-21s of the Somali Air Force had been destroyed in the last three weeks. In other actions in the last few days, Ethiopian planes destroyed 20 military vehicles and a bulldozer near Arsha, and "police, retired soldiers and individual patriots" killed eight Somali troops near the town of Harer, Ethiopia claimed.

The government denounced as provocative Mr. Siad Barre's speech and dismissed as "baseless" his charge that Ethiopia was preparing to invade Somalia.

"The Mogadishu regime is, as usual, trying to find a pretext to open an all-out war against Ethiopia with the hope of realizing Somalia's expansionist policy," the Ethiopian radio said.

"Mogadishu must bear full responsibility for the consequences which this unprovoked provocation might entail," the government radio warned.

Somalia, in turn, warned today that the involvement of Cuban or other foreign troops on the side of Ethiopia could precipitate a third world war.

Iraq Pledges Support

BAGHDAD, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—Iraq today pledged support for guerrillas in Entebbe and the Ogaden desert and warned the Soviet Union against alignment with the Ethiopian government.

The ruling Baath party newspaper Al-Thawra noted in an editorial that both Somalia and Ethiopia had friendly relations with the Soviet Union. But, it said, "Alignment with Ethiopia would mean the Soviets losing the other side, which would benefit imperialist strategy."

Escape of Nazi Has Delayed Bonn-Rome Summit Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

life sentence since 1948, when he was convicted of directing the murder of 325 Italian civilians in 1944 in reprisal for the killing of 22 German soldiers by Italian partisans.

The former officer, now weighing barely 100 pounds as a result of his stomach cancer, frequently asked to be allowed to come back to Germany to die. But he probably had little to do with his actual escape to his homeland.

The most famous of these is Rudolf Hess, Hitler's one-time deputy who is now 83 and has been in Berlin's Spandau Jail for 32 years. Three others are in prison in the Netherlands and one in Poland.

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Not Even Moslem, Christian Holidays

Nothing Silences Guns in Southern Lebanon

By James M. Markham

NABATIYET, Lebanon, Aug. 16 (UPI).—By coincidence of the lunar calendar, yesterday was both the beginning of the Muslim fast of Ramadan and the celebration of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary. But, here in southern Lebanon, this fragile symbol of Islamic and Christian sanctity did not silence the guns.

Over the parched silver-gray hills, in the direction of Mount Hermon, the muffled grumbling of artillery rolled down toward Nabatiyet, a heavily abandoned ghost town, a recent victim of the violence that has ripped up and down Lebanon for more than two years.

Leaving the seedy port town of Sidon, bulging with refugees and noise, one leaves one of three Lebanese that have been left by the civil war and its embittering aftermath. In the center, around the chic town of Junieh, is Maronite Lebanon, a Christian redoubt. West Beirut is the heart of a predominantly Moslem and Druze Lebanon, reaching to the eastern Bekaa Valley and to Tripoli; and the south, with the exception of two tiny Christian enclaves supplied by Israel, is the one place where Palestinian guerrillas still roam freely.

Beyond the Zahran refinery south of Sidon, a Syrian armored personnel carrier sat idly in the hot sun, fending up the climbing road to Nabatiyet. This is the outer limit of the influence of 30,000 Syrian troops in Lebanon—halted by what amounts to an Israeli veto.

Absence of People

Soon one encounters sights that recall the civil war, snuffed out by the Syrians last November: spray-painted jeeps and Land Rovers of el-Fatah, the main Palestinian guerrilla organization, and irregulars with AK-47 assault rifles slung over their shoulders. Along the road, a single shepherd drives a herd of dusty black goats, an occasional taxi, piled with personal belongings, speeds toward Sidon. There is a sudden absence of people.

When the civil war raged in Beirut early last year, Nabatiyet was a little boom town of the south, and south Lebanon was a haven for those seeking to get away from the war. A place to relax amid wildflowers and peer at the Israeli soldiers on the far side of the border fence.

But, as the Syrians clamped peace on the first two Lebanese,

a brushfire artillery war began in the third, which has now become a kind of random free-fire zone for Palestinian gunners and a determined band of Christians, with their backs to Israel, which gives them artillery ammunition and occasional support with a big 175-mm field gun.

"On an average, the shells come on alternate days," said Abdul Karam Mohammed Zia, a 24-year-old Bengali doctor, who came here in January to help the Palestinians. He is softly laconic: "It's not too regular, though. Two, three, four shells a day."

Shelled on Sunday

On Sunday, he said, an artillery round landed in the town, so it seemed Monday was a safe day. "Four days ago, a shell hit up here," said the physician, pointing to the twisted steel-and-concrete roof of a garage-like building next to his hospital, which has been abandoned by the Lebanese government. "We treat the shrapnel cases and the emergency cases, and the serious ones we send to other hospitals in Sidon or Tyre," said the doctor, who reported that about 15 wounded persons were brought to him a month—both civilians and fighters. He said he did not know how many were killed a month, since the badly wounded died elsewhere.

From a population of 30,000, mostly Moslems of the Shiite sect, Nabatiyet, according to Palestinian guerrillas here, has shrunk to 1,000 people. Many of those who remain seem to be very old, picking their way slowly among the shattered and pockmarked streets. Those who fled

the shelling have joined about 250,000 other Lebanese who are said to have been displaced by the civil war or who are living on relief as a result of its ravages.

Squat in Beirut

Some have gone to Sidon, others to the eastern Bekaa Valley, others to squat in unoccupied apartments in Beirut. The charred ruins of the coastal town of Damour have already been taken over by Palestinians who survived the year-long siege by Christian forces of the Tal Zatar camp in the Beirut. The ruins have been bulldozed flat.

In a village outside Nabatiyet, Fatah, a 31-year-old Palestinian from Jaffa, cheerfully points in the direction of the regular thumps of artillery, which seem to be centered on a 12th-century

crusader castle. "Boom, the military commander is visiting over tea, occasionally a small field radio is stattered under the sounds like incoming air going."

New Fighting Report

BEIRUT, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—New fighting was reported south Lebanon today and today's Liberation Organization leader, Yasser Arafat, blamed increased Israeli military in the area.

Travelers arriving here five persons were wounded Nabatiyet area in a right tillery barrage from Israeli positions held by left Palestinian allies. Houses were damaged, it

Hats, Haircuts, Polish Return

Israel's Shaggy Soldiers To Shape Up, Shine—or Else

By Dial Torgerson

TEL AVIV, Aug. 16.—Israeli soldiers, long known for their casual appearance, are suddenly shining their buckles and polishing their shoes.

Violators are being fined heavily. Examples of "outrageously bad dress" are going to the stockade. Others are fined heavily if caught without a haircut or with long unkempt hair.

All this is taking place under the orders of Ezer Weizman, the new defense minister, who is an old soldier who believes that discipline in all matters produces a better fighter.

At first the response was sheer disbelief. Ever since the Arab-Israeli war of 1967, performance had been considered more important than appearance in the Israeli Defense Force.

Rule of Comfort

Comfort came to be the rule, at first in places like the Sinai Desert, then closer to home. A few months ago at military headquarters here soldiers were seen wearing tennis shoes with their fatigues. Women troops were wearing moccasins.

Polished brass and shoes were seen about as often as salutes, which the Israeli military saves for parades.

It was too much for Mr. Weizman, who was with the Royal Air Force in World War II and commanded the Israeli Air Force from 1956 to 1968. In the days when the British tradition of dress was still being applied, Mr. Weizman became defense minister in the new government.

He laid down the law to his chief of staff—the Defense Force would change its sloppy ways. The result was Operation Malbish—taken from a Hebrew word for getting dressed.

Swift Justice

Teams of "Malbish inspectors" began prowling and pouncing upon the sloppy soldier wherever they found him, lecturing, citing, sometimes taking the offender straight to a swift-justice military court.

A major was fined several hundred Israeli pounds (100 pounds is almost \$10) for being without a beret at Defense Force headquarters in Tel Aviv. Hundreds of soldiers have been ordered straight to the barber. Hair is not supposed to cover the collar.

Women have been disciplined for wearing too many rings or for putting their hair up while in uniform.

Shirtsleeves are disappearing into pants all over Israel. Barbers at military bases are busy. Buttons are being fitted into previously unused buttonholes.

"The Army is merely enforcing rules that have always been on the books," a spokesman for the Defense Ministry said. "Before 1967, the army followed these rules. Then, because soldiers were serving in very difficult places, like the Sinai, dress regulations were relaxed."

Good for Discipline

Mr. Weizman feels that it will be good for discipline for the men and women to obey these rules. If a soldier keeps an order about dress, he will keep other orders, he will help later on the battlefield.

"There have been lots of com-

Hats Return

"Before 1967 we wore hats," said a veteran who had served in the air. Mr. Weizman. "A milit man could arrest you govt Street in Tel A didn't have a hat."

1967 the rule was what you just had had with you, but this sloppy that many sold even carry a hat with

No Israeli soldier is beret unless he is an honor guard or on parade. But, thanks to Malbish, it is no find a soldier who of his beret tucked under his shoulder.

"We couldn't believe young woman private office outside Tel A the telecam in ask inspect his troops a report on their appe

Ravi is what she ca a Lieutenant colonel. enlisted personnel call ers by their first na troops were two w wearing jeans that could not inspect the since he was on vaca

Los Angeles: T

Nkomo, Vai Confer in U

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP).—Joshua Nkomo, a nationalist leader, met with Secretary of State Vance and strongly disagreed with British policy for establishing a rule in Rhodesia.

A key element of U.S. efforts to end the Rhodesian constitution, Nkomo, co-leader of the Front, said it was inappropriate to have a constitution while being fought.

"The fact is that [Rhodesia] is in a war and that the movement from a war situation to a constitutional situation is a war," said Nkomo. "The war has taken as a basis for of the problem," he

Young Rep Gains in Haiti

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados (AP).—Ambassador Young said that he tant human-rights from Haitian Fresh Claude Duvalier.

The U.S. envoy to Nations said that M 26, and President for at a meeting yesterday au-Prince to admit from the Inter-Am mission on Human Rights in the very in Diplomatic sources Mr. Duvalier's agree victory for the Uni which has been put commission investig every country in the C of American States.

8 Flee Italian P

BERGAMO, Italy. (AP).—Eight convicts the prison of this no town last night ate two guards and seis machine gun and so police said. They said eight had been convicted, kidnapping and

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Bakery Industry Figures Seized, Fined by Spain in Price Dispute

MADRID, Aug. 16 (UPI).—In a swift crackdown in Spain's "bread scandal," the government today imposed heavy fines on leading bakery industry figures, arrested four of them and warned that the army might take over the baking and distribution of bread.

The "bread scandal" erupted last weekend when bakers, protesting the government's refusal to authorize an increase in the controlled price of bread, arbitrarily cut the weight of the standard 1 kilo loaf to 700 grams, but continued to charge the same price—36 pesetas (about 43 cents).

It amounted to a 30-per-cent price increase. The bakery industry said it was forced to adopt the measure to make up for rising costs since Oct. 1, the last time the price of bread was increased.

The government, reacting quickly to a public outcry, said the bakers had committed a "fraud," shown a lack of civic responsibility and endangered public order.

Pedro Castro, the president of the Association of Bread Factories and Bread Retailers, and his three top aides were arrested during the night at their homes.

Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa imposed fines of up to 2 million pesetas (about \$23,800) on Mr. Castro and other leading bakers.

Police dispersed bakers who were gathering today at the association's headquarters to discuss whether to strike. The government said it has been in touch with military leaders and that everything is prepared for the army to take over bakeries and bread distribution if a strike is called.

Mexico Asks Shift On Disarmament Talks in Geneva

GENEVA, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Mexico called on the United States and the Soviet Union today to relinquish their co-chairmanship of the 30-nation Geneva disarmament conference.

China and France, the only two nuclear powers not represented at the conference, will not participate until the U.S.-Soviet co-chairmanship system is changed, Mexico said.

Alfonso Garcia Robles, the Mexican negotiator, called for a system "more in keeping with United Nations practice and with the principle of the sovereign equality of states. The decisive argument for carrying out a change is the indispensable need for the participation of the other two nuclear-weapon states in the work of the conference," he said. He proposed instead a system under which the states without nuclear weapons would rotate as chairmen on a monthly basis.

هنا من الأمل

ed to Washington's Bill

o Claims U.S. Is Getting ain on Embassy Repairs

By Karen DeYoung

Aug. 16 (UPI)—Accusing Fidel Castro, his government, of charging the United States with the cost of repairs to the Cuban Embassy building here.

Mr. Castro said the United States is billing Cuba \$1 the same amount of

repairs on the old Cuban Embassy in Washington.

What those figures prove, Mr. Castro said in one of his frequent attacks on capitalism, is that the Cuban people are very honest, that U.S. wages are so high that Cubans can do three times the work for the same price, and that he is saving the U.S. State Department \$750,000.

Whatever the price, neither Washington nor Havana feels much like quibbling at this point. On Sept. 1, after 16 years of broken relations, the two countries will send 10 diplomats to each other's capitals.

The delegations will be a far cry from full representation—with the Cubans operating under the Czechoslovak flag in Washington, and the Americans formally attached to the Swiss Embassy here. But they are among the first steps in the construction of what Mr. Castro's brother, Raul, described last spring as a bridge, being built "brick by brick, 90 miles from Key West to Varadero Beach."

Castro Shows Style

used from Page 1) ... room is his desk, everything except a ring gumballs and a finished wood cigar box. A leather chair is a sole, an electric digital a wall of books.

survey of his library only a few ideological including "El Capital" at many books about Americans, including ark Twain and Washington. There were also on botany, the end and farming tech-

not he read daily news at the United States, titled detailed information the United States nd way. For example, using an interview with nationalist he said: "I will u for free, not like ut first, he said, he show Cuba.

morning on Monu- way heading east all ed up behind the jeep r. Castro and a- ict as asked on U.S. ould jam up behind state trooper, afraid hrough the line m- ler the speed limit.

mer Complaints ling community where opped briefly, an old ked up to President l complained bitterly bureaucrats who, he elaying the allocation or. President Castro ntly for five min- le the farmer someone into the matter.

ing him go until the is resolved. President him that he was e- onored guest and the o move on. Not hav- a who the "honored but reckoning that ave some influence astro, the farmer then complaint to Sen. It's just like cam- a Idaho," said Mrs. The farmers are nev-

uly moved on the old 1. "Do not misunder- the revolution we s. There was nothing about."

the day, at the Bay of astro recreated a 1961 e, describing how at e and the men with shelled by his own also recounted the, he had taken to get position on the beach h to shell one of the on ships off shore, scover that the ship abandoned for more

nding the night with h and his top aides at ff the southern coast, two men finally dis- issues, President Cas- s guests up early in ng for a spear-diving over a coral reef.

with swim trunks, pers, snorkel gear and ear guns, the Church to the water with the ler. But Sen. Church his aides to keep far President Castro un-

us he didn't want us cident what the CIA trying to do for 20 of the staff reported.

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DEATH LEAP—Ella Patterson attempts to restrain her husband, Joe, 39, after he climbed the railing on a bridge over the Columbia River near Portland, Ore. Moments later he leaped to his death. A news photographer just happened by.

For Religious Meetings Sept. 3-10

Billy Graham Accepts Invitation to Hungary

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (NYT).—The Rev. Billy Graham, the evangelist, has accepted an invitation to visit Hungary from Sept. 3 to 10 for religious meetings. He is the first Western religious leader invited by Hungary since World War II.

The invitation was extended to the evangelist by the Right Rev. Sandor Palotay, president of the Council of Free Churches of Hungary, after it had been cleared at the highest state levels. Hungary is one of the least authoritarian of the Soviet-bloc countries.

The Council of Free Churches represents most Protestant groups in Hungary. The country's population is listed as 30 per cent Protestant and 70 per cent Roman Catholic. Relations between the regime and the Vatican in the past have been tense.

A change in official attitudes toward religion appears to be taking place, even toward Catholicism. In addition to the visit by Mr. Graham, the president of the U.S. Catholic Bishops, the Most Rev. Joseph Ber-

China Reports Flight In Nuclear Cloud

TOKYO, Aug. 16 (AP).—The Chinese Air Force, after the successful explosion of a new hydrogen bomb last year, carried out "a new test flight through the mushroom cloud," the Chinese news agency said today.

The agency said the test was made "to advance scientific research in national defense and prepare" China against "possible nuclear assaults by the superpowers (the United States and the Soviet Union)."

Insanity Defense Prepared

'Sam' Suspect Enters a Plea Of Innocent at Arraignment

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP).—Lawyers for David Berkowitz entered a plea of innocent at his arraignment today on charges of murder and assault in the "Son of Sam" case. They said he would plead innocent by reason of insanity if brought to trial.

After the brief proceeding before State Supreme Court Justice Leonard Yoselyn in Brooklyn, Mr. Berkowitz, 24, was remanded to Kings County Hospital. He will continue the psychiatric examinations that will determine whether he is mentally capable of standing trial.

Mr. Berkowitz was brought to court under heavy guard. "This is the most protection I have ever seen a prisoner get in the 20 years I've worked in the building," a court officer said. An estimated 40 uniformed policemen ringed the courthouse and an equally large number of officers were in the building.

Mr. Berkowitz, his hands manacled in front of him, wore casual clothes. He was clean-shaven and appeared alert but displayed no emotion.

The plea was entered by lawyer Mark Heller, an associate of attorney Leon Stern who was retained by Mr. Berkowitz's father.

Ford Backs Panama Treaty

As 'Absolutely' in U.S. Interest

VAIL, Colo., Aug. 16 (AP).—Former President Gerald Ford gave his support today to a new Panama Canal agreement announced by the Carter administration. Mr. Ford labeled the pact "an important step forward" and called for prompt approval by the U.S. Senate.

After a lengthy briefing at his vacation retreat, Mr. Ford said that he was "absolutely convinced it's in the national interest of the United States that the two treaties be approved."

The agreement, which would cede control of the canal to the Panamanian government at the end of this century although insuring continued neutrality, was announced last week. After 16 years of negotiations, Mr. Ford's backing was an im-

portant boost for the Carter administration, which faces an uphill struggle in getting the agreement approved over the objections of conservative senators.

Yesterday former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, after a White House meeting with President Carter, said that he would probably support the agreement.

Ambassador Sol Linowitz, who took part in the final negotiations, and Air Force Gen. George Brown had flown to Vail earlier in the day to meet with Mr. Ford.

Asked if he would try to pressure conservative Republicans to support the measure, Mr. Ford said that he would "do what I can," and expressed "hope my endorsement will be helpful."

Bomb Explodes in Italy

RICCIONE, Italy, Aug. 16 (AP).—Two persons were slightly injured when a bomb exploded in the parking area of the Suvio Hotel in this Adriatic Sea resort, police said.

The globe-trotting evangelist will be making his first extended trip to Eastern Europe. In 1967, he made a two-day stop to meet with church leaders in Yugoslavia.

He is scheduled to conduct similar meetings with Hungarian Christian leaders, make side trips within Hungary and preach at several public services. The extent of his free access to the general public beyond these services "remains to be seen," Mr. Graham said.

An aide said that Mr. Graham would not conduct his preaching services as he would an independent Billy Graham Crusade. But the aide said that Mr. Graham "will be inviting people to commit their lives to Christ" in an altar-call fashion that resembles the central feature of Mr. Graham's evangelistic meetings.

A factor believed to be in Mr. Graham's favor in the eyes of the Hungarian authorities is that he avoids political themes or references in his sermons.

New Method of Birth Control Plugs Up the Fallopian Tubes

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (NYT).—A doctor of physical chemistry at the Franklin Institute in Philadelphia has devised a reversible, nonsurgical method of birth control. The technique has been used successfully with rabbits on a laboratory scale, and preparations are being made for testing on women within the next three months.

Dr. Robert Erb, of the institute's research laboratory, was granted a patent last week for the improved procedure and apparatus.

A hysteroscope, which includes a light, is inserted into a woman's uterus, permitting view of the fallopian tube ends. Catalyzed silicone is injected into the tubes, and within a few minutes cures into a rubber-like solid. The tubes are blocked, preventing conception, but each silicone plug carries an integral tip and ring. At a later date, these can be used with a special instrument to withdraw the plugs and restore fertility.

The basic research, which ran for about five years, was carried out at the institute, underwritten by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The method has been exclusively licensed to Human Services Corp., of Greenwich, Conn., which paid for worldwide rights.

Lou Walters, 81, Nightclub Owner, Is Dead in Miami

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Lou Walters, 81, who founded the Latin Quarter nightclub and was the father of television news-caster Barbara Walters, died yesterday in a Miami hospital.

Mr. Walters, who opened his first Latin Quarter in Boston in 1937, later expanded his operation to include clubs in Miami and in Manhattan. He also produced shows for clubs in Puerto Rico, Miami, Las Vegas and other areas.

The New York club was earning about \$3 million a year in its heyday in the mid-1950s, when it featured, among others, Mae West, Jackie Gleason, Louis Armstrong and Sophie Tucker and lines of showgirls. It closed in 1968.

A native of London, Mr. Walters came to New York at the age of 17 and began working as a talent agent.

George Oppenheimer, NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP).—George Oppenheimer, 77, drama critic for Newsday newspaper and co-founder of the Viking Press, died Sunday. He was also the author of screenplays for Greta Garbo and the Marx Brothers.

Henri Hoppenot, PARIS, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Henri Hoppenot, 85, an ambassador of France, has died, family friends said today. Mr. Hoppenot was an early rallier to the cause of Free France in World War II.

In Search for 'Knockout' Drug

CIA Urged Study of Coma Victims

By Jo Thomas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (NYT).—The CIA sponsored a six-year search for a "knockout" drug during which scientists were supposed to analyze spinal and other vital fluids from comatose and delirious patients hospitalized with terminal cancer, liver failure, uremia and severe infections, newly declassified records show.

The project was designed to discover the biochemical mechanisms that cause delirium and to develop new drugs and techniques to produce "maximum levels of physical and emotional stress in human beings," the documents show.

To keep their pool of human subjects and to continue the project's "cover," the researchers were also supposed to evaluate other effects of the drugs they were developing, such as their anti-cancer or cardiovascular effects.

The CIA records show that this drug project lasted from 1955 to 1961 and cost \$531,960. Funds went from the CIA to the Washington-based Geschichter Fund for Medical Research Inc.

Animal Studies Described

Although the records clearly describe the research proposed for humans and for parallel animal studies, only the results of the animal studies are described in detail. References to the results of the proposed human studies are vague and generalized and do not show conclusively that they actually were performed.

The documents, which were heavily censored before being declassified, do not indicate where the delirious and comatose patients were hospitalized.

Blackout Looters Get Stiffer Terms

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (AP).—Thousands of persons arrested here during last month's blackout were treated much more harshly than the average defendant, according to statistics from the state's Division of Criminal Justice Services.

The statistics showed that more than 70 per cent of persons convicted of looting during the blackout were given jail sentences, compared to an average of 30 per cent for similar crimes.

While 39 per cent of all court cases are disposed of at arraignment, only 6 per cent of the blackout cases were disposed of at this stage, according to the figures released yesterday.

Oil Spill Closes Alaska Pipeline

DELTA, Alaska, Aug. 16 (AP).—The trans-Alaska oil pipeline was shut down last night after an oil spill at a pump station, a spokesman for Alyeska Pipeline Service Co. said today.

It was the second time the pipeline has been shut down since oil reached the Valdez terminal on July 28.

Alyeska spokesman John Ratterman said Pump Station No. 9 was shut down about 7:30 p.m. yesterday after a small amount of oil spilled outside the building. He said there was a "substantial amount" of oil in the pump building. A determination of when operations could be resumed was expected later today.

lost patients were hospitalized, how many subjects—if any—were used, and what, if anything, happened to them afterward.

The knockout drug project was one of dozens of covert medical studies financed by the CIA during a 25-year effort to learn how to control human behavior.

Many of the documents describing these experiments have been destroyed, but last month Adm. Stansfield Turner, the CIA director and head of all of U.S. intelligence activities, announced that 5,000 pages of documents pertaining to these projects had been discovered in the CIA's archives. Adm. Turner testified about these on Aug. 2 before a joint hearing of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the Senate Health subcommittee.

U.S. Rights Unit Reports Bias On Women, Minorities in TV

By Robert Scheer

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 16.—In a scathing report to be submitted to President Carter and Congress today, the U.S. Civil Rights Commission charges that the Federal Communications Commission has presented a deceptive picture of the progress of women and minorities in the television industry.

The report claims that, despite optimistic statistics issued by the FCC, "minorities and women are almost totally excluded from decision-making positions" in the industry.

The report, based on a three-year study of FCC data and a sample of the hiring practices of 40 stations, found a widespread practice of stations upgrading titles for minority and female employment without commensurate increase in salary or responsibility.

The report, entitled "Window Dressing on the Set," also claims that:

• "Minorities and women—particularly minority women—continue to be underrepresented in dramatic programs and on the news, and their portrayals continue to be stereotyped."

• These stereotypes "are perpetuated by the networks in their pursuit of higher ratings and higher profits."

• Women and minorities are used increasingly in "visible positions as on-the-air talent . . . (but) increased visibility on the screen without comparable representation in decision-making positions suggests that minorities and women serve merely as window dressing."

• The FCC, rather than force compliance by broadcasters with equal opportunity standards, has assisted the broadcasters in evasive practices.

Collaboration Cited Throughout the 181-page report, there are references to collaboration between the station licensees and the FCC, which monitors their employment practices.

For example, although the FCC requires licensees to report recruiting and training efforts, it does not require the station to show a connection between such

Toyota Recalls Cars With Fire Hazard

TORRANCE, Calif., Aug. 16 (UPI).—The distributor of Toyota cars in the United States is recalling 134,000 autos because a faulty switch in the transmission lever could cause a fire, the company said.

Affected are 1970 and 1971 Corona and Mark II models, Toyota Motor Sales USA Inc. said yesterday. Owners of the cars affected will receive notices in the mail next month telling them how to get the switch replaced, a company spokesman said.

CIA Says U.S. Is 'Well Ahead' In Arms Field

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (UPI).—CIA director Adm. Stansfield Turner has told Congress that the United States is "well ahead" of the Soviet Union in military technology while China is 15 to 20 years behind the Russians.

Adm. Turner gave his assessment to the Joint Economic Committee on June 23. A summary of his direct testimony was released yesterday. Other parts of the presentation were made public earlier this month.

Sen. William Proxmire, D-Wis., asked the CIA director whether it was a "fair statement" that the Soviet Union trails the United States in all aspects of military technology.

Adm. Turner said: "I would be a little loathe to make a categorical statement that they are not ahead of us in any. They are certainly ahead of us in some areas of implication, in some areas of command, control of communications of military forces. I would say they are ahead of us in application more than in technology—that is, they put more resources into that area."

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30 Years of Freedom

Some Indians, doubtless, were unhappy that the arrest of 10 officials, including four close to former Premier Indira Gandhi, came on the day that India was celebrating the 30th anniversary of its freedom from British rule. But they should not forget that the United States rejoiced in the bicentenary of its independence in the wake of defeat in war and the complex evils of Watergate; and, if anything, the rejoicing was the greater because the nation had ridden out a severe storm.

India has known a number of storms since George VI, King of England, ceased to be Emperor of India. The first was the partition of the subcontinent into India and Pakistan: It brought terrible rioting and destruction and left a legacy of dispute that led to several wars. And India has known the dictatorship imposed by Indira Gandhi, who she lifted sufficiently to permit the voters to oust her from office.

The present Prime Minister, Morarji Desai, represents an older, more Indian tradition than did his chief predecessors, the Nehrus, father and daughter. He draws his strength from Mahatma Gandhi, who in turn drew his from the Indian soil and the Hindu religion. Whether this, with its emphasis on rural simplicity, can meet the challenge

of an increasingly industrialized world and an increasingly over-populated India remains to be seen.

But at least Mr. Desai has extracted his political office from the will of the Indian people and has not, as Mrs. Gandhi imposed the power of that office on the people. And, if his approach should fail, as matters now stand he can be criticized and voted out of office. India remains in the hands of the Indian people.

Independence of a nation should mean independence of the people; too often, in the postwar upsurge of nationalism, it has meant domination by military or political groups within the country that do not doubt that their country should be free from alien rule—but are convinced that it must be controlled by some dictatorship of soldiers or Communists who in their turn often rely on alien support. India, after 30 years, is still ruled by its own people as a whole, and the arrest of allegedly corrupt officials is an act of native will, not of foreign or domestic authoritarians. This does not mean that India will necessarily solve its crowding problems, but it does mean that India will seek, in the mass of people, the answers to those problems. And that is a good commemoration for a day marking national independence.

Griffin Bell's Foreign Policy

The attorney general, Griffin Bell, chided some foreign governments—unnamed—last week on the subject of antitrust enforcement. The United States stands ready to help other governments with evidence and witnesses in international cases, he said, and it expects other governments to reciprocate. That might seem fair enough. But, like many things that seem fair enough at first glance, there's a bit more to it.

The countries that Mr. Bell had in mind were primarily Canada, and perhaps Britain. The subject is not merely normal trade, but the accelerating worldwide scramble for energy. "Let me make clear to you," Mr. Bell told the American Bar Association, "that I deem our criminal investigation of the international uranium industry and our civil investigation of the international oil industry matters of fundamental United States interest. We are under obligation to do all that we reasonably can to prosecute foreign private cartels which have the purpose and effect of causing significant economic harm in the United States..." The key word is "private." Mr. Bell does not intend to prosecute OPEC, the oil cartel, which is composed of governments. But what about the private companies that do the bidding of a government-run cartel as the necessary condition of producing oil or uranium, in a foreign country?

The uranium cartel was led, through its short life, by the Canadian government. Like other countries with oil or gas or uranium to export, the Canadians took the view that they were protecting a vital national resource. Over the past year the uranium-producing companies in Canada have been getting a deluge of subpoenas from American courts and congressional committees.

In response, the Canadian government invoked its atomic energy control act to prohibit any of that evidence from leaving Canada. Mr. Bell doubtless had that example in mind.

Meanwhile, the Westinghouse Corp. has been trying to gather evidence overseas for its suit against members of the cartel. One of them, Westinghouse claims, is a British mining company called Rio Tinto Zinc. It declines to come to the United States to testify, and that is why an American judge went to London earlier this summer to hear witnesses. The witnesses resisted, and a whole catalogue of procedural issues is now on appeal to the House of Lords. But even if they are resolved in Westinghouse's favor, that will confront the British courts with a much more substantial question: Can a British company be forced by one foreign government to divulge information that another foreign government requires it to withhold?

No one has been unkind enough to mention it, but this aggressive American interest in competitive worldwide energy is rather recent. It has risen more or less proportionately with U.S. imports of foreign fuel. To a good many other countries, particularly those producing the oil and uranium that the United States buys, it looks suspiciously like an attempt to break up the price policies that their governments have imposed. Mr. Bell chose to overlook the degree to which these cartels have represented the assertion of national interests. Where it is governments that set the prices for oil or uranium, the Sherman Act is not much of a remedy.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Chilean Secret Police

For four years an agency known as DINA has been imprisoning, torturing and killing the opponents, real and imagined, of the dictatorship in Chile. Now, however, General Pinochet declares that this infamous secret-police agency, having "completed [its] delicate national security functions," has been dissolved. Its intelligence function is to be done by a new agency lacking its power to make arrests and to operate outside the judicial system.

One could conclude merely that General Pinochet ran out of victims. But that judgment implies that the Chilean people have lost the heart to aspire to the return of freedom. We don't think that's the case. To use an analogy, we suspect that the regime is experimenting with a form of rule that relies less on Stalin-style intimidation than on Brezhnev-style manipulation of police, propaganda, economic and other levers. There is also a hint that, in recent months, the military feared DINA was becoming too independent. The junta's goals may have been to cut down a competing power center and, in so doing to reach for greater respectability.

A regime as bloody as General Pinochet's can never be forgiven. Even if it now intends to relax its grip, it must still be held to account for its past victims, especially the hundreds who have "disappeared." Those

who are alive must be produced; those who are dead must be identified. It may be unrealistic to expect General Pinochet to bring to justice the policemen who, at his command, tortured and murdered. It is certainly not unrealistic to demand the start of an accounting for the victims. On the day DINA's dissolution was announced, eight members of a group called Relatives of Missing Detainees briefly demonstrated. They were themselves detained for three hours. Their pleas must be heard.

For all that dictatorships are ready to sacrifice foreign respect for domestic power, they are not totally insensitive to pressure from abroad. It is fair to attribute some part of the Chilean move to President Carter's human-rights drive. That Assistant Secretary of State Todman was in Santiago when the DINA announcement was made underlines the point. The United States has been conducting a carrot-and-stick policy toward Chile, alternately holding up aid and criticizing rights violations, and offering encouragement when small forward steps were taken. Given the United States' part in contributing to the establishment of the Pinochet regime, the American responsibility for helping to undo the damage remains large. Chile is still in a state of siege.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 17, 1902

CHICAGO—Owing to the great number of accidents to automobiles, the insurance companies, whose head offices are in Chicago, have amended the conditions of their policies dealing with this class of insurance. One company refuses to allow compensation in an accident where the speed of the automobile exceeds 15 miles an hour, or if the driver is inexperienced or under 21 years of age.

Fifty Years Ago

August 17, 1927

DETROIT—Edsel Ford recently denied the fantastic rumor current for a long time in Detroit about the features of his new home, which is being constructed on the shore of Lake St. Clair, in Macomb County. Rumor has it that a deep moat surrounds the whole estate and that access to it was to be had only over a drawbridge. These precautions were said to be taken because of fear of kidnapping of the Ford children.



The Kremlin Versus Eurocommunism

By Victor Zorza

LONDON.—The crack of the whip from the Kremlin, designed to bring to heel some of its East European allies who were indulging in a mild flirtation with Eurocommunism, seems at first sight to have had the desired effect. But appearances are often deceptive. Both the Hungarians and the Poles, who plainly dragged their feet when the Kremlin recently condemned the independent line of the Spanish Communist party, have now found it necessary to endorse Moscow's stand. But their support has taken a form which cannot have given full satisfaction to the Kremlin.

The private view of the Hungarian party leader, Janos Kadar, is that Moscow has made an unnecessary fuss by urging the West European Communist parties to stick to the old formulas about "the dictatorship of the proletariat," and to reject the "pluralist" forms of democratic rule. Kadar's insistence that he was "only voicing my own opinion, my private opinion" merely serves to underline his disagreement with the Kremlin. He can no more have a "private" opinion on these matters than President Carter can have a "private" opinion on the foreign policy of the United States.

'Private View'

Kadar's "private" view—expressed at a public press conference during his recent visit to Rome—was that he hoped that the European Communist parties would succeed "with the dictatorship of the proletariat" or without it, whether they establish a pluralist form of socialism, or some other kind. So far as Moscow is concerned, there can be no socialism without the dictatorship of the proletariat, and any "pluralist" form of socialism would not be socialism at all.

When the Moscow weekly New Times recently condemned Santiago Carrillo, the Spanish Communist leader, for his pluralist deviation, the party newspapers in both Hungary and Poland failed to support the Kremlin line with anything like the enthusiasm shown by such hard-line satellites as, for instance, Czechoslovakia. The Polish party paper, Trybuna Ludu, simply confined itself to reprinting the New Times article almost ostentatiously refraining from making any supporting comment of its own.

Like the Hungarians, the Poles feel that their cultural links with Western Europe are far older than the political ties that bind them to Moscow. This brings both of them politically closer to Western Communists, whose European democratic traditions have greater appeal for them. Hence their occasional flirtation with Eurocommunism, which, they hope, might in the long term provide both the example and the political support which would help them to overcome Moscow's objections to the liberalization of their own system.

But the Kremlin evidently decided that the silent defiance implicit in the failure to support the New Times attack on Carrillo is unacceptable. It has evidently demanded that its allies take a formal stand on the issue, and this has given Pravda an opportunity to reprint authoritative articles from both the Hungarian and Polish party press which seem at long last to have sided with Moscow line. A succession of such articles in Pravda, which includes contributions from such servile parties as the Outer Mongolian and Czechoslovak, seems to have been intended to create the impression that Communists throughout the world now support the Kremlin on this issue, and that the Spanish Communists have been effectively isolated.

Milder

But a careful reading of the Hungarian and Polish contributions would not support that impression. True, the articles in their party papers disagree with the stand Carrillo took, but they are far milder in expressing their disagreement than are the Outer Mongolian paper, Uhen, or the Czechoslovak paper, Rude Pravo. The Spanish Communists say that Moscow and its closer associates now view them as "little

less than agents of imperialism," and something of that impression is certainly conveyed by the more headline articles.

By contrast, the Hungarian party paper, Nepszabadsag, says that Carrillo's attitude might cause damage to Communist interests "regardless of the intentions" with which he started. It leans over backwards in order to avoid using the kind of offensive language that Moscow did when it attacked him. While Moscow's supporters condemn him for rejecting the relevance of Soviet experience, Nepszabadsag notes that life has confirmed the correctness of past experience, but also, "in certain cases, its incorrectness." Indeed, the Spanish Communists insisted that they have learned a lot from Moscow—particularly from its errors, such as Stalinism and the imposition of official terrorism.

That is why the Eurocommunists in general, and the Spanish Communists in particular, insist on the need to depart from the Soviet model and to follow a

different political strategy, more in keeping with Western democratic practices. Moscow has fought for years to delay this process of modernization, but it is significant that Trybuna Ludu, too, the Moscow line on Carrillo, says also that there is a real need now to bring Communist strategy into accord with new conditions—and it adds, seemingly as an aside, that the need has existed "perhaps, for a long time."

It is the tone of the Polish and Hungarian contributions, the differences of emphasis and the avoidance of certain themes pursued by the Kremlin and its closer allies, that shows them to stand aside from the pack, rather than any outright defiance of the Kremlin. But the difference is politically significant because, as the Italian party leadership has told the Kremlin, it should avoid giving expression to "dogmatic forms of bourgeoisness."

Claudio Pajetta, a member of the Italian politburo who discussed the Carrillo affair with

Soviet leaders during a recent trip to Moscow, has told his party's central committee that the Kremlin is going back on the understanding to live and let live reached at the European Communist parties meeting in Berlin last year. He had expressed to the Soviet leaders, he said, "our concern about a whole series of episodes and events which, we have decided, must be interpreted as an actual move away from Berlin."

It is thus obvious that the Carrillo affair is not an isolated outburst, but evidence of a trend in the relations between the Kremlin and other Communist parties which threatens to lead to more serious trouble. Indeed, some indications in the Soviet press suggest that the bitter quarrel between the Kremlin and the West European parties, which broke out two years ago when a Pravda article by Konstantin Zarodov professed to tell them how to run their business, is about to be resumed with even greater force and bitterness.

Turkey: A Historic Compromise?

By C.L. Sulzberger

ANKARA.—Kemal Ataturk's revolution progressed gradually from its inception more than 50 years ago, under a single party dictatorship, into a two-party system that matured in Turkey after World War II, until the early 1960s.

That era produced twinned if unrelated developments with a negative impact. The first was the creation of the Jerrybuilt Cyprus Republic and the second was the proportional representation system brought in by the new 1961 constitution. The former was never truly viable for the primordial reason that none of Cyprus's citizens ever thought of themselves as Cypriots—only as Greeks or Turks.

The Cyprus cauldron—which almost exploded in 1964 and did explode 10 years later, when Turkey twice invaded the island—still bubbles nastily along. Not even the most keenly interested diplomats have any idea where things are heading in the wake of President Makarios's death.

But the proportional representation electoral system has brought upon Turkey another weak coalition government containing such antipathetic elements that despite the shrewd toughness of Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, it could produce built-in self-paralysis. Although dominated by Demirel's number two Justice party, he cannot quit the U.O. without granting exceptional favors to the minority National Salvation party and the even smaller Nationalist Action party.

Letters

U.S. and ILO

Even if I shared a Kissinger or Meany view of today's world, I could never see any sense in the U.S. joining the I.L.O. The price one pays for beliefs deeply held is eternal vigilance, especially in a world organization which often reflects very diverse interests. It is certainly "no solution" to quote Peter Ustinov's remark (IHT, July 2, 1976) about similar U.S. "political pressure" against UNESCO—for "those who complain that the trains run late... to destroy the station."

It is time that the U.S. government recognized the best interests of the American people, and engaged in a consistent policy of principled participation in the whole UN system. Many changes need to be made if that system is to meet the major challenges of our increasingly interdependent world. But those changes can only be made and have real effect on the basis of a consensus in the community of nations, which respects the sovereign equality of each state that is a member of the system.

Is it too much to hope that President Carter will put an end to the recently intensified U.S. tendency to treat the UN system as a target for financial blackmail and the imperial tactic of

"divide and rule"? Neither ever achieved more than minimal short-term benefits at the cost of long-term goals, and certainly they have no place in any new moral U.S. foreign policy.

JOHN ALEXANDER
(former Secretary-General of the International Youth and Student Movement for the UN.)

Nuclear Environment

If there were guidelines, the IHT's editorial writer (Aug. 3) suggests, the atom might be "used wisely and carefully." A startling conclusion to an editorial that begins with Crys-Maville, where there was evidence rather of recklessness and folly. Of course also—not that anybody would wish to confuse a well-bred technocrat such as Mr. Giscard d'Estaing (consulted at each stage of the operation) with Tamerlane. It's just that in a new-day national security state, as death and mutilation may remind us, all atoms are more or less military. Perhaps, after all, those deactivated, or at least walled-in, nuclear power stations will resemble, a few years hence, a desert conqueror's pyramids of skulls.

DAVID DORRANCE

Paris.

Mideast

Fiasco

By the U.S.

By Joseph Krai

WASHINGTON.—The league quality of the administration's approach to diplomacy finds new expression in the recent trip to the Near East. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance went without an idea of what he could or how.

He had to grasp at straw in the process caused a of interesting proposals to be thrown down. He has returned prospects for a settlement advanced—not likely to be administration's latest device for arranging for the foreign isters to meet with President Carter after the UN C Assembly convenes next.

As many of us sensed time, the mission began poor auspices. The Israeli on guard against any m slip the Palestine Liberation Organization into negot. They have been that was since President Carter, s to a town meeting at (Mass. in May, put the) problem of all—a homelie the Palestinians and the the Near East agenda.

The Arabs for their part acquiver with suspicion of to exclude the Palestinian negotiations. They were that position when President gave a warm reception new Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Begin, during a six despite Mr. Begin's adamant refusal to deal with PLO.

The best that could be for, in these conditions, w Secretary Vance could r some momentum for cor negotiations that might tually lead to a Genet ference. But to do that he a clearly defined plan of toward he left impelled it ing but the Presiden tumism. He was thus ob go all-out for every open presented itself.

One opening came at stop of the trip. In Egypt dent Anwar Sadat talked had many times before, pre-Genra meeting of "groups." Mr. Vance allow ide, to be associated wit tion of his own about talk the foreign ministers at General Assembly. Mr. immediately sensed a wa out the Palestinians and the idea.

Begin's support made that a full-scale effort to the Palestinians was un So in Syria, the next at Egypt, President Hafiz feeling obliged to show is not selling out the Pale shot down the idea of pr working parties.

Another Notice

With one good notice the Vance party line floated another. In Saudi the next stop after Syria was put out that the f considering a plan to ac tion modifications, UN tion 242. Since the r speaks of "secure bord Israel, acceptance could strued as a step toward tion of the Jewish state dent Carter, speaking Plains, indicated that if took such a step the way be open for their part in Near East negotia tion. Begin inevitably saw t as a maneuver for smugg Palestinians into the t an extraordinary boast. ed the PLO to the Ne those who would push is talks with the PLO to Deasir who sold out the Bitter.

Begin's reiterated re deal with the PLO inn caused a hardening in ti ter. A PLO meeting a for this week to move o tion 242 was postponed. leaders of the PLO, a question would have to ed by "Palestinian rifles . Thus premature public two procedural suggesti might reasonably have b ed in private talks. The l and the secretary now start all over again in with the foreign minist they visit the UN.

In the Near East, how difficulty is more seri Carter came to office p, that the right approach comprehensive settlement . A Palestinian h worked out through the conference. Circumstan changed dramatically sh —if only because of s tion of Begin to power. ter has not rethought not even allowed himsel rethink—his strategy. So hurling his administrators against the realities wit that are all too visible.

France

Textile Plant Shows to Worker Take-Over

By Jonathan Kandell

France, Aug. 16—Hans Schlumpf, a Swiss textile magnate, has been occupied for almost two years by part of its 2,000-member labor force. The workers say they are on the verge of victory because the government has agreed to build another electronic-components factory nearby that will put to work some of the employees who were laid off.

• Devigne, a producer of ready-to-wear women's clothing, has been occupied by its workers for seven weeks.

• Mokals, a furniture maker, has been occupied for three months.

• Lip, a watch manufacturer, has been occupied for more than three years by workers who continue to produce watches and sell them on the black market.

The Schlumpf installations here were seized by workers shortly after the brothers declared bankruptcy in June, 1976. The Schlumpfs offered to sell two of their factories for a symbolic price of one franc, but there were no takers. The properties were saddled with debts of more than \$12 million.

Defending Employment

"In some way, I suppose the occupations are illegal," said Jean Kaspar, a labor leader in Alsace who helped to organize the takeover of the Schlumpf facilities in Mulhouse, "but we are trying to establish the principle that the place of employment must be defended."

Before they declared bankruptcy, the Schlumpfs said nothing to their workers. Mr. Kaspar continued, "They even refused to call a meeting after the employees requested one. So we surrounded their house and held them hostage for three days. A local police official helped them slip away and they escaped to Switzerland."

After the Schlumpfs departed, their workers filed a suit claiming that the brothers had diverted factory funds to create the automobile collection, without informing tax collectors. The court then issued a warrant for the brothers' arrest.

Lawyers for the Schlumpf brothers declined to be interviewed. Repeated telephone calls to the brothers' hotel in Basel, across the Swiss border, went unanswered.

Brother Interviewed

Earlier this year, however, Fritz Schlumpf, 73 and the older brother, granted an interview to an Alsatian newspaper in which he blamed his misfortunes on a decline in demand for woolen textiles. Mr. Schlumpf asserted that the automobile collection had been financed out of personal savings and said that no cars had been bought during the last few years when the company was failing.

"In France, it is the labor unions that make the law," said Mr. Schlumpf. The government, he said, had not done enough to protect his property.

After the bankruptcy, the Alsace regional government asked Albert Sallan, director of a Paris-based management consultant firm, to take charge of the Schlumpf enterprises and try to obtain financial backing to keep them afloat.

According to Mr. Sallan, he hoped to persuade the Schlumpfs to make another effort at raising the necessary money by selling off the antique cars.

"I saw Hans Schlumpf in person and told him about an industrialist who, in order to restart his factory, had turned over his art collection to a museum," said Mr. Sallan, in an interview with the weekly magazine L'Express.

"I thought that we could convince the brothers to create a foundation with their automobile museum in order to obtain the funds necessary for their enterprise."

"But they were convinced that they had to close their factories," added Mr. Sallan. "They thought they could still keep the object of their passion—their automobiles. They didn't realize that once they were declared bankrupt, it would extend to their personal goods. I don't think that they are great thinkers."

No Backers Found

Mr. Sallan failed to find other backers for the Schlumpf enterprises and gave up his efforts earlier this year. Of the four Schlumpf factories, two have been bought by other businessmen. The two installations in Alsace, however, remain occupied by workers, and their production has slowed to a trickle. Of an original 1,500 employees, about 850 are now jobless.

The car collection—taken over by the unemployed laborers in March to publicize their plight—is housed in a building that covers almost five acres. The cars, spotlessly clean and neatly arranged under hundreds of bronze lampposts, have attracted more than 200,000 visitors according to the Schlumpf workers.

Guided tours of the museum are conducted by labor unionists, who assert that the funds used to amass the collection should have been reinvested in the factories or used to permit wage increases.

As the visitors pass a vintage Bugatti sports car, reportedly worth more than \$20,000, a former Schlumpf employee learns against the auto and says, with a smile: "Hi, there. My name is Joaquim and I was earning \$336 a month."



LASER ON BIG BEN—A beam from an Argon 921 laser, the largest in production, stretches 2 3/4 miles across London to illuminate Big Ben. The beam at its origin is three-eighths of an inch in diameter. It spreads to about 12 feet at the tower. Laser is part of an August exhibition at Drury Lane Theatre, Covent Garden.

Economy Paralyzed 1.1 Years After Nkrumah's Fall

Bankrupt, Demoralized Ghana No Longer Africa's Inspiration

By David Lamb

ACCRA, Ghana, Aug. 16.—The revolutionary torch has been passed. No one looks to Ghana anymore for leadership or inspiration. Today Ghana stands alone, troubled and uncertain, the victim of dreams that once held out so much hope for Africa.

In the 20 years since becoming the first black African state to win independence, Ghana has slid steadily downhill. It is no longer the shining star of the continent.

The economy is paralyzed, the food shortage has reached crisis proportions, the per-capita income is no higher than it was at independence. Inflation is more than 60 per cent a year, unemployment is epidemic, and the local currency is virtually worthless.

Cocoa production, the backbone of a once prosperous economy, has fallen drastically because of mismanagement and neglect. Smuggling is so rampant that Ghanaians cannot even buy locally made products like toothpaste, soap and matches. Recently seven of the eight hospital-operating theaters in Accra were not usable because of broken equipment.

Public dissent is also growing. Attorneys, students, doctors and refinery workers have been on strike in recent months and their message has been clear—the military government headed by Gen. Ignatius Acheampong must go.

Last month Gen. Acheampong reluctantly agreed to hold general elections in 1979. But besides a voter-registration campaign now under way, there are few signs that the government really intends to relinquish power. In fact, it recently banned the presence of Western journalists and ordered prison sentences of up to 10 years for rumormongers.

A Deceiving Country

"Ghana is deceiving," a Western resident said. "On the surface everything seems so calm that you can't believe the country has such immense problems."

"You see some soldiers around but they're amiable and well-disciplined and most don't even carry guns. The people are friendly and relaxed like only Ghanaians can be. But below the surface you're aware of a subtle tension. It's hard to believe this isn't a place just waiting for a coup to happen."

It is reflective of Ghana, and certainly to Ghana's credit, that the promise of a return to civilian rule have occurred without violence or undue repression. Most observers, however, agree that Gen. Acheampong's Supreme Military Council is not particularly harsh by African standards.

Gen. Acheampong, 45, is a practicing Roman Catholic and an undistinguished leader who considers himself a military man first and a politician second. His foreign policy is nonalignment, his domestic priorities nationalistic. There is little evidence that the military officers surrounding him have much understanding of how to run a country.

Problems of Predecessors

Since toppling one of the few parliamentary democracies in black Africa five years ago, Gen. Acheampong has ventured no further than Togo and has never spent a night out of the country. Many of his 10 million countrymen may blame him for Ghana's decline, but it seems more likely that much of the burden lies with his predecessors.

At independence in 1947 Ghana seemed to have a bright future. The British had left a substantial physical and social infrastructure. The civil service was one of the most efficient in Africa. Foreign reserves stood at \$481 million. The cocoa plantations were prosperous and farmers were comparatively well-off.

The man who inherited the presidency in 1947 was Kwame Nkrumah, a charismatic figure who proclaimed himself the symbol of the new Africa. In those early years Third World leaders went to Accra to pay homage to him and his vision of black consciousness helped in independence movements throughout Africa.

Mr. Nkrumah believed that black nations would never escape servitude until they ended their

dependence on agriculture and moved toward a manufacturing economy based on finished products made from primary products. It was the first of many of his decisions that moved Ghana toward its decline.

Ghana's prosperity was squandered with extraordinary speed to fulfill Mr. Nkrumah's visions. More than \$16 million was spent on a conference center for a single meeting, \$9 million on a showpiece highway, \$17 million on a dry dock at Tema. Within five years, the foreign reserves were gone. Within seven, the national debt had soared to more than \$1 billion.

Amid the corruption and dissent that followed, Mr. Nkrumah became ruthless and suspicious. He jailed his opponents, declared himself president for life, reduced the parliament to a single-party rubber stamp body, passed a law permitting the imprisonment of dissidents without trial and moved closer to the Communist world.

1966 Coup

In 1966 Mr. Nkrumah was overthrown by the Ghanaian Army and police force. It seemed an empty ending for a man who 31 years earlier, after a decade of studying and traveling in the United States, had written: "I saw the Statue of Liberty with her arm raised as if in a personal farewell to me. I said silently, 'You have opened my eyes to the true meaning of liberty. I shall never rest until I have carried your message to Africa.'"

Today the country that once offered Africa the promise of self-reliance and black identity is a backwater but it is not a poor country. It has the potential of a diversified economic base. Its people are industrious and pleasant. Its mineral wealth and agricultural potential is at least as great as that in neighboring Ivory Coast.

For years Nkrumah, who died in exile in Guinea in 1972, ridiculed President Felix Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast for choosing a nonradical course that relied on agricultural production, expatriate expertise and growth before development. That decision, however, has made the Ivory Coast today the most prosperous country in black Africa.

"You go your way and I'll go mine," Mr. Houphouët-Boigny told Mr. Nkrumah in the mid-1960s, "and in 10 years we'll see where we are."

At Los Angeles Times.

S. Africa Blocks Purchase

Oppenheimer-Vorster Links Strained Anew on Mining Deal

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 16 (NYT).—Relations between the South African government and the country's largest business enterprise, Harry Oppenheimer's Anglo-American Corp. of South Africa, often uneasy in recent years, have been strained anew by the government's controversial decision to block a \$345-million deal under which Anglo-American would have taken control of the state-owned manganese producer, South African Manganese Amcor Ltd.

The decision has been widely interpreted in the business community as a political rebuff to Anglo-American, the giant mining house, and to Mr. Oppenheimer personally. The 68-year-old executive has long been an opponent of the country's racial policies, and has spent millions of dollars of his own and his company's money (which despite its name is South African owned and dominated by Mr. Oppenheimer) to improve black education, housing and other interests.

The government has offered vigorous denials of any political motivations, insisting that its reasons for rejecting the Oppenheimer bid were as given at the time of the decision early this month. The Cabinet announcement then said that the state-owned Iron and Steel Corp. of South Africa had been instructed to reject bids for its 43-per-cent holding in the manganese company because of "the magnitude of the proposed transaction and the strategic nature of the minerals and products involved."

Disbelief Cited

Even then, the announcement was greeted with disbelief from business leaders and financial spokesmen for the opposition parties in Parliament, as well as from publications that oppose apartheid, the official system of racial separation and subordination. The Rand Daily Mail, in a typical reaction, described the government's reasoning as "a funny pretext," and said that the decision had set an ominous precedent for political interference in the marketplace.

A similar view was voiced by

the Financial Mail, the country's most influential business journal. In an editorial, it said that the government's move had been widely viewed in the financial community as "blatant discrimination" against the Oppenheimer concern. "If companies want to keep on the right side of the rules, it is now clear which side of the fence they must be on," it said.

Mr. Oppenheimer, chairman of the gold and diamond empire established by his father, Sir Ernest Oppenheimer, has voiced no public complaint. But those who know him well, including some who disagree with him politically, believe that the writing went up on the wall several weeks ago, when Prime Minister John Vorster, in a remarkable and much criticized outburst in Parliament, questioned the executive's loyalty to South Africa.

Attacks Carter

During an attack on the Carter administration and on those in South Africa who support its demand for full political participation by blacks, the Prime Minister described Mr. Oppenheimer as "the spiritual father" of the Progressive-Reform party, the most liberal group in Parliament. "It is time," Mr. Vorster added, "that he told South Africa where he stands and what he is doing."

Colin Eglin, leader of the parliamentary group, immediately protested what he described as a "sinister reference to a man who has done more for the economic development" of South Africa than any other.

Mr. Vorster declined to retract his comments, and it was generally assumed that he intended the remark as a warning to Mr. Oppenheimer in the wake of the visit to South Africa of Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. Mr. Young spent two days in Johannesburg as Mr. Oppenheimer's guest.

Drug Deaths Up in Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 16 (AP).—West Berlin's 56th and 57th drug deaths this year were reported today, topping the city's 56 fatalities of the year before.

DGZ International

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Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 1977

ASSETS	LIABILITIES	
	Francs	Francs
Liquid Assets and balances with banks at sight	1,342,364,512.-	Liabilities to Banks 47,405,737,889.-
Balances with Banks for agreed periods	21,850,742,895.-	Liabilities to financial institutes 573,955,000.-
Balances with financial institutions	1,385,590,000.-	Liabilities to non-banks 2,948,154,562.-
Biills	1,637,618,172.-	Other liabilities 1,511,679,590.-
Secured Advances	8,684,777,959.-	Provision for contingencies 841,365,869.-
Unsecured Advances	3,974,030,676.-	Capital and reserves 1,130,000,000.-
Securities	13,606,359,895.-	Profit brought forward and profit for 1976/77 256,607,588.-
Other Assets	1,685,036,329.-	
Total Assets	54,667,500,478.-	Total Liabilities 54,667,500,478.-

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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 16[illegible]

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August 16, 1977

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 16[illegible]

(Continued on next page.)

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 16

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
1000 Van Der	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5

Toronto Stocks

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Prev. Close	Change
1000 Van Der	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5

Currency Rates

Currency	Rate
US Dollar	1.00
British Pound	2.25
Japanese Yen	100.00
Swiss Franc	1.50
West German Mark	1.80
French Franc	6.50
Italian Lira	200.00
Spanish Peseta	166.67
Portuguese Escudo	200.00
Belgian Franc	36.36
Dutch Guilder	3.76
Austrian Schilling	13.76
Swedish Krona	4.66
Norwegian Krone	4.76
Denmark Krone	4.66
Finland Markka	5.94
Yugoslav Dinar	20.37
Czech Koruna	16.50
Slovak Koruna	16.50
Hungarian Forint	2.50
Romanian Leu	16.50
Bulgarian Lev	16.50
Greek Drachma	34.08
Turkish Lira	1.80
Israeli Sheqel	3.40
Indian Rupee	0.05
Pakistani Rupee	0.02
Sri Lankan Rupee	0.02
Thai Baht	0.02
Singapore Dollar	0.70
Malaysian Ringgit	0.34
Philippine Peso	0.02
Indonesian Rupiah	0.0002
Brunei Dollar	0.70
East German Mark	1.00
West German Mark	1.80
French Franc	6.50
Italian Lira	200.00
Spanish Peseta	166.67
Portuguese Escudo	200.00
Belgian Franc	36.36
Dutch Guilder	3.76
Austrian Schilling	13.76
Swedish Krona	4.66
Norwegian Krone	4.76
Denmark Krone	4.66
Finland Markka	5.94
Yugoslav Dinar	20.37
Czech Koruna	16.50
Slovak Koruna	16.50
Hungarian Forint	2.50
Romanian Leu	16.50
Bulgarian Lev	16.50
Greek Drachma	34.08
Turkish Lira	1.80
Israeli Sheqel	3.40
Indian Rupee	0.05
Pakistani Rupee	0.02
Sri Lankan Rupee	0.02
Thai Baht	0.02
Singapore Dollar	0.70
Malaysian Ringgit	0.34
Philippine Peso	0.02
Indonesian Rupiah	0.0002
Brunei Dollar	0.70

International Stock Indexes

Index	Value
Amsterdam	100.00
Brussels	100.00
Frankfurt	100.00
London	100.00
Madrid	100.00
Paris	100.00
Rome	100.00
Stockholm	100.00
Zurich	100.00

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Rate	Value
1M	10.00
3M	10.00
6M	10.00
1Y	10.00

European Gold Markets

Market	Price
London	100.00
Zurich	100.00

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10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
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10000 Volkswagen	205	200	200	+5
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Defeating Orioles as White Sox Lose ins Take Lead in the AL West

Aug. 16 (UPI).—The White Sox, who have won five of their last six games, defeated the Orioles 5-3 in a game that was a 13-9 victory over the Orioles.

Two of them by Andre Moya, who had two of the 30 runs.



E—Dodger Johnny Oates is called out at bat with Giant pitcher Ed Halicki. Oates' decision and that more got him exactly nowhere.

some Phillies Provide in the Club's Hot Streak

By Thomas Boswell

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First Cosmo Is Sad He Left Before Crowds Came

By Toni Kornheiser

NEW YORK, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Four cosmo players who were professional athletes, just like Joe Namath, were in the crowd when the Cosmo was a mid-fielder.

Since soccer was a second job, a first job was essential. Joe Namath was a ticket taker at Jungle Habitat. Siega had a delicatessen.

Siega could have done a stand-up comedy routine telling Cosmo stories. There was the time the team couldn't train on its Randall's Island home field because an ethnic group's massive festival had left the field littered with beer cans and chicken bones.

The celebrators had actually dug barbecue pits on the field. The team was the Randall's Island game against a Honduran team that was played almost exclusively for Siega's wife and the wives and friends of the other players.

"Almost everyone was in on a free ticket," Siega said. "Discouraging freebies, there were maybe seven or eight paid."

Siega was a Cosmo through 1976. He had broken his right leg and had surgery on his left knee, but he was always there when the Cosmo needed him. Until Werner Roth broke his record, Siega had played in more Cosmo games than anyone. Until Pele tied his record, Siega had more Cosmo assists than anyone.

He could have signed a \$30,000 contract this year, but he wanted it guaranteed, and the Cosmo insisted that he go to training camp unsigned and prove that his legs were sound. To go, Siega felt he had to sell his delicatessen, and he couldn't justify the gamble. So, at 30, he was through as a Cosmo. They "retired" him this season, giving him a silver plate and a lifetime pass to their home games. There were almost 22,000 fans in the stands, and they stood and cheered him.

Now U.S. soccer is truly professional, and Siega is gone. He is making coffee and selling bologna. "I hate this job," he said in Woodside, Queens.

They often see one another in the Cosmo's locker room after those games that attract 50,000, 60,000 and now 77,691 people to the stadium. Mostly they talk about the size of the crowd.

"Look at this," Tote will say, spreading out his arms as if to embrace all the paying customers. "Remember when we started?"

And because Siega does remember—the hard work and the low pay and the small crowds—he feels sad. He feels like he missed the boat. The Cosmo paid him \$1,000 a month for a five-month season in 1971; he was the highest paid player on the team. Some players got \$75 a game, and not one was supposed to admit his salary be-

cause the figures were embarrassing. Allegedly, the Cosmo was a professional athlete. Just like Joe Namath, was except Namath's monthly bar tab might have bought the Cosmo a mid-fielder. Since soccer was a second job, a first job was essential. Joe Namath was a ticket taker at Jungle Habitat. Siega had a delicatessen.

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Chinese Bring a Touch of Mystery To Ninth World University Games

SOFIA, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—There was a touch of Eastern mystery here today as the ninth World University Games with China making a rare entry into the international multi-sport scene.

Nether a competitor at the Olympic Games, China has been like a reluctant maiden testing the temperature of the water before immersing herself totally in world sport.

But the Chinese arrived with a team of more than 60 and joined nearly 5,000 athletes from 88 other countries who will be competing in the games during the next 12 days.

Opponents have speculated on just how good the virtually unknown Chinese might be. The mystery visitors were keeping a low profile, however.

"We are here to look and learn," said Chang Lien-hua, the head of the Chinese team. "We do not expect to win any medals. We have never competed in the Student Games and it is in the nature of an exploratory mission."

Some Excellence

The Chinese last competed in a multi-sport event in 1974 when they entered the Asian Games in Tehran. They have excelled in some sports, notably table tennis, but remain selective and have kept away from the Olympics because of their continued dispute with Taiwan.

In these games, however, China is contesting the women's basketball and volleyball competitions, as well as the men's gymnastics and several track and field events, including the 100 meters, 200 meters and the 400 meters.

While organizers put the finishing touches to the sports complexes, Sofia citizens are suffering some inconvenience for the privilege of hosting the biennial games.

During the evening rush hour yesterday, the Bulgarian authorities carried out a rehearsal for tomorrow's opening ceremony. Police completely shut off to private traffic the city's main thoroughfare, Lenin Boulevard.

Strangers on one side of the town found it impossible to drive to the other side for more than three hours and, predictably, huge traffic jams built up.

A repeat performance was scheduled for tonight and was guaranteed to cause mass frustration for the city's private car and taxi drivers.

Impressive Field

Organizers had still not completed the task of listing all of the entries today, but an impressive selection of the world's top sports personalities was gradually emerging.

Among the competitors who officials say are already here are double Olympic champion Alberto Tomba and his Cuban compatriot Silvio Leonard; Hiroshi Kajima, a member of Japan's gold-medal-winning gymnastics team at Montreal; and women's 800-meter and 1,500-meter record holder Tatyana Kazankina of the Soviet Union.

The opening ceremony will hold the spotlight tomorrow evening. The competition will begin on Thursday with basketball, volleyball, fencing and gymnastics. Friday will be the first of five days of track and field events.

U.S. Stars Absent

SOFIA, Aug. 16 (AP).—The U.S. track and field team trained here in California-style sunshine today for the University Games, but some famous names were missing.

Herman Frazer of Arizona State University, the 400-meter

bronze medalist at the Montreal Olympics, is listed on the U.S. squad but has not arrived to renew his challenge to Cuba's Juan Antonio.

Mark Enyart of Utah State, one of the few men who might beat Juan Antonio over 800 meters, was not here, either. But he has been running in Europe, and U.S. team officials still hoped he

might turn up before competition starts.

"I'm proud of the team I have here," said track and field coach Ken Shannon of the University of Washington in Seattle. "But I feel sad about the talent we have left at home." He added: "We have a strong team. We shall be disappointed if we don't win a few gold medals."

NAME-SHY—Three Chinese volleyball players pose for picture at Sofia. They refused to identify themselves.

U.S. Boats Begin Final Trials
To Qualify for America's Cup

By Steve Cady

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 16 (UPI).—Ted Turner, Alan Bond, Baron Marcel Bion and a slew of less-controversial contestants were to share the same ocean today in the beginning of double-barreled action on the America's Cup yachting scene.

With the foreign contingent reuniting its challenger semifinals and the Americans starting their final trials, a flotilla of six 12-meter sloops was scheduled to put to sea. The forecast called for moderate northwesterly winds.

Time was running out on France I, the unsuccessful French contender in 1970 and 1974. Baron Bion's blue-pulled wooden boat trails the new yacht Australia, 3-0, in their four-of-seven-race series. Today's race could end that mismatch and send Bond's latest candidate into the challenger final that starts Aug. 25.

Grete II, the other Aussie yacht seeking the role of Cup challenger, takes a surprising 2-1 lead into her race with Sverige. The new Swedish yacht, though faster than its rival, was defeated the last two times out by a combination of fluky breezes, tactical errors on the part of her crew and mechanical breakdowns.

The latest mishap, a dismasting Sunday in rough seas and high winds, turned an apparent one-sided victory into a forfeit loss.

A special committee last night turned down a protest from the Sverige that Sunday's races should have been canceled because of excessively high winds. Reuters reported. The three-member protest committee ruled that only the competition's Racing Committee could decide whether the race should have taken place.

The American trials to pick a defender involve two new 12-

meters, Enterprise and Independence, and the 1974 defender, Courageous. Turner, the outspoken and currently suspended owner of the Atlanta Braves baseball club, is the skipper of Courageous.

"We're ready," Turner said yesterday. "The boat's in shape." At a meeting of captains last night the America's Cup Committee of the New York Yacht Club announced a single pairing for today: Courageous vs. Enterprise. There had been speculation that two races a day would be held, with one of the yachts racing twice.

Courageous, designed by Olin Stephens for the 1974 defense, has a won-lost record of 18-8 for two sets of previous trials this summer. But Enterprise, a new Stephens design skippered by Lowell North, led the most recent series and improved her record to 13-13. Independence, designed and skippered by Ted Hood, trails with 7-14. But the final trials, which could last until Sept. 8, are what count.

Wadkins Income
Passes \$138,000

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 (AP).—Lanny Wadkins' playoff victory Sunday in the PGA championship boosted him from 18th place to fifth in earnings this year, according to figures released yesterday.

Wadkins, who defeated Gene Littler in the sudden-death playoff, won \$48,000, boosting his income for the year to \$138,919, the PGA said.

Tom Watson, who won \$9,300 for a sixth-place tie in the tournament, continues to lead the earnings list with \$281,474, followed by Jack Nicklaus's \$265,812. Others in the top-10 money list are Bruce Lietzke with \$185,296, Ray Floyd at \$149,444.

Tom Weiskopf at \$133,214, Hubert Green at \$132,182, Rick Massengale at \$119,266, Litter at \$119,163 and Jerry McGee at \$115,466.

U.S. Dominates
Oldsters' Track

GOTEBORG, Sweden, Aug. 16 (AP).—Herbert Anderson, a Danish-descended American, was the most successful entry in the Second World Veterans Games track championships concluded over the weekend, games once again dominated by the United States.

Anderson, 58, a retired Colorado doctor who started seriously with track only a few years ago, won 10 gold, 2 silver and 1 bronze medals competing in almost every event for his age group except the long-distance races.

The United States, which had the next-to-biggest squad here with 135 men and women aged between 35 and 80, picked up 66 of the 300 titles at stake and finished ahead of West Germany in the unofficial standings.

Relkino, at 33-1, Wins
Easily at York Races

YORK, England, Aug. 16 (AP).—Relkino, a 33-1 shot owned by Lady Beverbrook, scored an easy victory in the rich Benson and Hedges Gold Cup over one mile and 500 yards at the York Races today.

The race was worth \$25,000 (\$8,500) to the winner.

The 8-11 U.S.-owned favorite Artanis, ridden by Lester Piggott, was second, followed by Vincent O'Brien, ridden by Vincent O'Brien, came second, followed by Orange Bay, 6-1, ridden by Pat Eddery, third.

The Soccer Scene In This Time of Fading Genius, Mueller Looms as a Superstar

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, Aug. 16 (UPI).—Time is ushering genius rapidly away from soccer. Pele is on the verge of retirement, and Johan Cruyff, their apparent to the world crown, insists he'll play no part in the World Cup in Argentina. Eager replacements abound, but unless we pay homage to efficiency or stoop to ac-

claim mere eccentricity or athleticism too highly, we should be aware of degrading the word genius. It rests with the memory of a complete master like Di Stefano.

Thus respectful, let's use the word phenomenal about a player who right now commands a historic niche even the masters have not threatened. Last weekend in West Germany came the familiar, satisfying sound of ball rattling goal net . . . one, two, three, four times. Gerd Mueller was at work, imitating helping himself to four goals for Bayern Munich in the Bundesliga. This was his second game of the season; in the first he had netted only twice.

Look at short, squat, unathletic-looking Gerd Mueller and you are viewing history. The goal-scoring knack, which he masters more dependably than any, clearly has survived a serious back operation.

A few years ago, I discussed Mueller with Johan Cruyff. The Dutchman was at first quite scathing: "Mueller isn't a footballer. He just scores goals, always from 11 meters, and he never assists." A year later, after Cruyff had studied Mueller on his own video machine, he revised that opinion to: "Mueller has something unique. Always he scores his own way, often when others would lose balance. It's unbelievable—he's not tall, yet every ball in the air he gets."

Cruyff's contradiction has substance. Outside the penalty area, Mueller contributes little. Inside, his international record is supreme. Uwe Seeler scored 43 times during 73 international games for Germany. Pele scored 96 goals in 110 games. Puskas 85 in 89 and Bobby Charlton 49 in 106. Mueller has 68 goals in only 62 international games.

The simplicity of his goals can be as misleading as the shape of the man—5 feet 7 1/2 inches tall, 170 pounds and so squat that the Bayern coach actually protested when Mueller first arrived: "You want me to put that bear among my racheuses?" That "bear" has since scooped mammoth 590 goals, including 310 in the Bundesliga.

And the picture that tells the story fills the cover of the official FIFA guide to the 1974 World Cup. It is the moment Mueller, surrounded by four Dutch opponents, used his insider for goal and the low anchorage afforded by his frame to pivot, and while everyone else needed a split second to balance, he rolled over the ball right-footed into the net. That goal won the World Cup. "Mueller, by the way, is predominantly left-footed."

"Der Bomber," as he is called, is now rising 32 years of age. Immediately after that 1974 World Cup final, he announced that it would be his last. Germany has tried six center-forwards since. Every one, especially the latest, Klaus Fischer from Schalke, has scored goals . . . but if Mueller sustains his last fortnight's work, who could be surprised if Helmut Schoen, the West German team manager, tries once more to persuade the best goal scorer of our time to have one final fling in Argentina?

Greenwood, 55, a former coach of England's under-23 team, has been with West Ham for 13 years. Although the club won the FA Cup in 1964 and 1975 and the European Cup Winners Cup in 1965, West Ham's reputation under Greenwood has been for entertaining rather than successful soccer.

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Csonka Returns to the Giants And Gets a New Backup Man

PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y., Aug. 16.—The New York Giants, who have been down to "zero" fullbacks, as coach John McKay said Sunday, added two yesterday—J.J. Jennings and Larry Csonka.

Jennings, a former Rutgers star who was traded to make room for Csonka, was signed as a free agent just six days after he was released by the Kansas City Chiefs.

Csonka, the million-dollar fullback with the tender left knee, was kept out of the first two exhibition games, but said yesterday afternoon that he expected to play the first quarter Saturday night at San Diego against the Chargers.

In other NFL training camps: Dallas Cowboys—Third-year man Randy White is being switched to a defensive lineman, coach Tom Landry said.

The 6-foot-4, 245-pound White, a consensus All-American from Maryland and 1974 winner of the Outland Trophy as college football's best lineman, will initially work as defensive tackle.

Polish Player Defects

COLOGNE, West Germany, Aug. 16 (Reuters).—Polish ice hockey player Mirosław Sikora, a forward on the Polish national team, has defected and wants to play for West German league champions Cologne EC, according to officials of the club. They said Sikora played in the Polish team that beat Cologne 5-3 last Wednesday night but stayed behind when his teammates returned to Warsaw.

Vilas Beats Gottfried

DUBLIN, Ohio, Aug. 16 (AP).—Argentina's Guillermo Vilas last night won his fifth consecutive tournament, defeating Brian Gottfried, 6-2, 6-1, in the \$125,000 Wendy Tennis Classic here.

